

The Standard.

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, DEC. 3, 1853.

THE LATE WHIG MEETING.

The Whigs of Wake—or rather some thirty of them—held a meeting in this place one day last week, appointed Delegates to a State Convention, and passed Resolutions. We take the liberty of calling it a Whig meeting, for it is headed as such, and we observe among the names of the participants gentlemen who are considered Whigs; but, judging from the Resolutions, and striking the term "Whig party" from them wherever it occurs, we might very reasonably infer, if we thought proper so to do, that it was a meeting in behalf of Mormonism, or in favor of the next war, or on the interesting subject of copper-pests. There is, it is true, a plentiful sprinkling of "Whig party," "Whigs of Wake," "Whig friends," and the like all through the Resolutions, which, we must not omit to state, were gotten up and appropriately presented by our enthusiastic cotemporary of the Register—but not one word is said about principles. Mr. Raboteau, we are pleased to see by the proceedings, managed to make himself agreeable and useful by moving Mr. Roulhac into the Chair; Mr. Gales, we are informed, submitted some "preliminary observations"; Mr. Doub was "requested" to act as Secretary, and we suppose he did, as his name is signed to the proceedings; the Hon. Sion H. Rogers supported the Resolutions in an "eloquent" speech of "some length," which speech Mr. Doub has not reported; the Hon. John H. Bryan and Gov. Manly concluded the exercises by two very important motions, the former to add the Chairman to the list of Delegates, and the latter to adjourn—all this was done, but not one word was said about principles. Whether this was the result of forgetfulness—or whether the respected word of the Resolutions intended to insert the word, "principles" but was deterred therefrom by the mingled novelty and boldness of the idea—or whether it was thought it would look like dictation to the Whigs of the State to say anything on the subject—or whether the Secretary made a mistake in copying the Resolutions for publication, does not yet sufficiently appear. If called upon for an opinion in the matter, by some disinterested gentleman duly authorized to question us, we here state that we should feel bound to answer emphatically *yes*. Still, we are very far from intimating that Mr. Doub is capable of making any such mistake. We have had the pleasure of that gentleman's acquaintance for some time, and we are confident, from our knowledge of his ardent pursuit of principles under difficulties, that if he had found in the Resolutions any word bearing the most distant resemblance to such an article as the one under consideration, he would at once have rendered it into most intelligible English. The word, then, was omitted, or the Resolution on principles was lost. It was lost, because we cannot suppose it at all possible that the representatives of a great party would deliberately refuse or neglect, in public meeting, to set forth their principles. It was lost, because to suppose the contrary would be as absurd as to imagine that a ship could be worked without a rudder, or that an author could publish a book and at the same time omit its contents. Why does not the Register, then, advertise five dollars reward for a Stray Resolution on principles? Eagle Rock and Old Trap are expected to respond next; and the Resolution, if it indeed be in existence, may be produced by the time they need it. But however this may be, and how great soever our surprise may have been at this forgetfulness, or neglect, or mistake, or loss on the part of the meeting, we cannot refrain from an expression of wonder that no allusion was made in the Resolutions, or by any of the speakers, to Green C. Bronson and the Constitution. Is not Bronson a martyr? And are not our Whig friends more or less aroused, *all at once* and for the first time, on the subject of Southern rights? True, the slavery question has been settled, Bronson has been settled, and no one is likely to be injured at this time by Northern aggression, and this mainly because Gen. Pierce is President, Congress Democratic, and all the States ditto; yet we did suppose that this meeting, being the first one in the State for some time, would rather signalize itself by saving the Union once more in an approved style, and by chiming in, in the most melancholy manner imaginable, with the moaning of some description or other of New York shells. Here again we were disappointed; and this serves to confirm us still more in the belief, that if you cannot predict what a modern Whig meeting will say in its proceedings, you can almost be sure of what it will not say. We confess nevertheless to some concern on account of this apparent obliviousness as to principles by Whig leaders, inasmuch as there are several well-meaning Whigs of the rank and file within the range of our acquaintance, who are pestered to learn their exact position and are anxiously inquiring where they are to go. Some provision ought to be made for such. We know where the Whigs of Eagle Rock went on a certain occasion, while they were being addressed by the Editor of the Register and another facetious friend of ours, who shall be nameless—they went straightway, upon invitation of some troublesome Democrat, to a watermelon cart; and watermelons was the word for the remainder of that day. Principles were left to scuffle for themselves then, as they were in the late Whig meeting; and it remains to be seen whether such indifferent things as principles in Whig meetings, once fairly under, as they appear now to be, in the current of spoils and office-hunting, will ever rise again to the surface. If they should, the Democrats will just "give them a little more grape, Capt. Bragg," and they will go down again; but if they should not, the country generally—including the "oldest inhabitant," who well remembers when Federalism was what Whiggery now is—will not, we apprehend, suffer serious detriment or inconvenience.

Congress will assemble on Monday next. We shall keep our readers fully posted up in the proceedings. The President's Message will most probably be sent in on Tuesday, and we expect to lay it before our readers in our issue of Saturday. We are confident it will be worthy of every respect of the President himself, as well as of the high rank the country holds among the nations of the earth.

P. Hendricks and W. Tinnin were convicted before the Federal Court, in session here this week, the former for counterfeiting and the latter for robbing the mail. We learn, also, that the Court refused to continue the injunction granted in chambers by Judge Potter in the case of Colby & Smith.

The Governor of New Hampshire has appointed Ex-Governor Williams to succeed Mr. Atherton in the United States Senate.

The barque *Sultana* arrived at Boston on Smyrna on the 20th, with Martin Kozin on board.

His Excellency Gov. Reid returned to this city, from his visit to Rockingham, on Wednesday last.

The late foreign news, in another column, is important. The Turks have gained a brilliant victory over the Russians at Oltinitsa, and they had nearly 100,000 men across the Danube. The Russian commander, it appears, has received orders to act on the offensive.

Louis Napoleon, it is stated, expresses himself in strong terms in behalf of the Turks, but England vacillates.

Passengers by the steamer Atlantic report that Lord Aberdeen was about to resign, to make way for a more warlike Ministry.

The New York Herald has letters from George Sanders, Consul at London, which state that the Ottoman Porte had notified Austria that she must withdraw her troops from the frontier, or have her neutrality guaranteed by France and England, or Turkey will declare against her, and march an army into Hungary under the command of Kossuth.

An agent of Kossuth had been openly received at Constantinople.

Some of the Whig papers are endeavoring to prejudice their readers against the forthcoming Message of the President, by predicting that it will be a hollow and declamatory production. Wait awhile, gentlemen, and judge the Message upon its merits; and if you will not, rest assured that the people will. This is what you fear. The Richmond Enquirer says:

"The quidnuncs about Washington have duly informed the public of the drift and tenor of the forthcoming Message of President Pierce. Diverse as are the predictions of these sagacious gentlemen in other respects, they all agree in predicting that the President will assume high ground in relation to the question of slavery. This circumstance attests the existence of a general conviction that the President will not be wanting in regard for the rights of the South. On this one point at least both friend and foe are satisfied."

We are confident that we hazard nothing in predicting that the general character of the Message will be exactly and entirely in accordance with the sentiments of the State Rights Democracy of Virginia. It is our opinion that President Pierce will neither shrink any issue of importance nor conceal his sentiments in the vague generalities of ambiguous phraseology. He will boldly maintain the rights of the Union, and will proclaim his opinions in the unequivocal and emphatic language of an honest and earnest man. The questions of internal improvement by the Federal government, of Rivers and Harbors, and of Free Trade, will be argued and disposed of in the spirit, and in accordance with the authority of Jefferson and Madison.

The country will regard the Message of the President as the most solemn and authoritative exposition of his opinions, and will approve and condemn him according to the character of his message. If it abound in sentiments and suggestions which touch the popular heart and accord with the popular judgment, the Whig Press will scarcely succeed in preventing a demonstration of popular admiration.

FOREIGN NEWS.

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"THE NORTH-CAROLINA REPUBLICAN." The "Republican and Patriot," published at Goldsboro, comes to us this morning under the above title, and subject to the editorial management of Wm. A. Strong, Esq., who has purchased Mr. Gulick's interest in the paper, and become its sole proprietor. Mr. Richardson in his publication. We have every confidence that, under the auspices of Mr. Strong, the paper will continue to sustain the high character which it has won for itself, and prove in the future—as it has in the past—an able defender of Democratic principles, and a valuable medium of general intelligence. We cheerfully extend to Mr. Strong the right hand of fellowship, and bespeak for him and Mr. Richardson that success which they will be certain to merit.

Winnington Journal.

We cordially concur in the above.

IMPORTANT FROM CHINA. New York Nov. 28. The London correspondent of an eminent mercantile house writes as follows: "We have received from Canton remained undisturbed, and much business was doing. At Shanghai business was at a stand, owing to the city having been taken possession of by a party of rebels, unconnected, it is said, with the insurgents in Nankin, and being rather a local affair, or the short-knife society. They seized the Tientsin, who afterwards escaped, and plundered the public treasury to the amount of four sacs of dollars. They did not molest the foreign settlement."

The adoption of a liberal system of Internal Improvement in our State has had a wonderful effect upon emigration from the State. This fall scarcely a wagon with a family destined to the Western States, (says the Charleston Kanawha Republican) has passed through this place. This is conclusive that the drain of population from Virginia has nearly ceased.

Richmond Enquirer.

The above is true also as to North Carolina. Emigration from this State has been greatly checked by present and prospective improvements. The census of 1860 will show Georgia, Virginia and North Carolina to be the "empire" States of the South.

LOUISIANA. The Congressional delegation from this State is composed of three Democrats and one Whig. In the State Legislature there is a Democratic majority on joint ballot of 34—there being 26 in the House and 8 in the Senate. That will do.

LATE FROM CALIFORNIA. The steamer Prometheus arrived at New York from San Juan on the 29th, with 650 passengers and seventeen hundred thousand dollars in gold. John Mitchell, the Irish Patriot, was a passenger. He was received with much enthusiasm at New York.

HEAVY WORK. Four hundred freight cars passed over the Pennsylvania State road from Columbia to Philadelphia on Friday—two hundred and eighteen of which belonged to the Central railroad company. This is the largest number of cars ever taken over the road in one day.

WASHINGTON MONUMENT. On Saturday evening the additional two feet of the monument were completed, making 146. On Monday two additional feet will be commenced, and it is hoped that 150 feet will be completed this season.

SOUTH CAROLINA. The Legislature of South Carolina assembled at Columbia on Monday last. The Governor's Message was expected to be sent in on Tuesday.

FARMER'S JOURNAL. We are under obligations to Dr. Tompkins for a bound volume of this valuable publication from April 1852 to April 1853. It can be had at Mr. Pomeroy's, in this City, for \$1.25.

THE MONEY MARKET. The New York Express says: "In this city money is becoming every day more and more abundant. Banks and private lenders are not able to get all the good paper ready to be discounted."

MESSAGE. Gov. Bell has delivered his message to the Texas Legislature, in which he recommends, by all means, the construction of the Pacific railroad.

SOLDIERS OF 1812. A national convention of the soldiers of 1812, in the state of Pennsylvania, will meet in Philadelphia on the 3d of January.

STRANGE ACCIDENT. The Southern Stage was upset in the streets of Concord, a few days since, and several passengers more or less injured. One gentleman, Dr. Dillard, of Virginia, we regret to learn, was seriously hurt, and is yet confined to his bed.

Salisbury Watchman.

YELLOW FEVER IN TEXAS. Galveston papers of the 17th inst. report the weather as unusually warm for the season, and the yellow fever still in that city to a slight extent. A large number of German emigrants were constantly arriving, and it was feared many of them would fall victims to the disease. At Houston the fever has reappeared, and on the 12th inst. several persons died. It is reported that a general cry of "Basta! Basta!" ("Enough! Enough!") broke from the majority of the audience, to the evident mortification of the court and the terror of the "ruling influence" who was, with one of the ministers whom he especially protects, in a box above the general demand of the audience was complied with, and the opera proceeded. This is all the more significant, as considering the parts of the house from which the cry proceeded, the signs of dissatisfaction were manifested by the *clite* of Madrid. This demonstration may very possibly be followed up by other hints expressive of public displeasure or contempt.

ATLANTIC ARRIVED.

Stu. Lat. from Europe—Turkish Army Again Victorious. New York, Nov. 29. The Atlantic arrived at her wharf last night, bringing a large number of passengers, and four days later news, having sailed from Liverpool, Nov. 15th. Her news is important both in a political and commercial point of view.

THE EASTERN QUESTION. Nothing really later than that received by the Canada, had occurred between Turkey and Russia. Rumors were current to the effect, that a decisive battle had been fought near Bucharest, but it was not known who the victors were.

The mails are said to contain the details of a recent affair at Oltinitsa, which resulted in a brilliant Turkish victory. It is reported that 1200 Russians were killed and wounded.

The Turkish, numbering nearly one hundred thousand, had crossed the Danube.

The Russian commander Gortschakoff had received orders to act on the offensive.

The Turks had captured eight guns at Oltinitsa. The fourth regiment of Poles in the Russian service is said to have been disaffected towards the Czar, and favored the passage of the enemy across the Danube. They gave no alarm whatever when they saw the Turks crossing.

The Turkish fleet was in the Black Sea, and the Anglo-French fleet was in the sea of Marmora. Russia lays an embargo on all Turkish shipping from 22nd of October. Neutral flags are to be respected.

Count Nesselrode's diplomatic circular had been published, and excited strong remarks from the French and British press.

Turkey it is said will have nothing to do with amendments to the Vienna note, but insists on an entirely new treaty to settle her course in the future.

Klatsa had received command of all troops on the Danube in Turkish service.

The Circassians continue to have success in Asia. FRANCE. Napoleon expresses himself strongly in favor of active operations to aid the Turks.

ENGLAND. The British Government evidently vacillates.

PRUSSIA. Prussia has notified the powers of Turkey and Russia, that it will reserve to itself perfect liberty of action in Eastern affairs.

Austria professes neutrality.

Shanghai was captured by the Chinese insurgents on the 26th inst.

MARKETS. Cotton was favoring buyers. The sales since the departure of the Canada had amounted to fifteen thousand bales.

Flour had advanced 6d. Wheat was better. Corn not so firm.

THE ASIA ARRIVED. The Asia arrived at Liverpool on the 10th, Sunday forenoon. The Andes sailed for Boston on the 16th. The Bank of England had given notice that it would discount amount of stocks due in January at three per cent. instead of four, as previously notified.

The Bank of Amsterdam had raised the rates of interest a half per cent. Hamburg letters quote a slight money market. Discount sales were made at the rates of 4 1/2 to 5.

THE EASTERN QUESTION. It was announced that the Sultan had placed himself at the head of the army.

The latest dates from Vienna were to Monday the 8th. The Russian commander had moved forward to Oltinitsa, with twenty-four thousand men, mostly infantry.

On the 11th he met the Turks, and a pitched battle ensued. The Russians were compelled to retreat the second time in great disorder to Bucharest, having lost four thousand men,—the most reliable account says three thousand.

On the 9th the Turks were driven from an island opposite Guisero. Shortly after reinforcements arrived, when the island was retaken by the Turks, who held it. The Czar has summarily discharged all the English operatives from Russia navy yards.

Cotton quiet, except milling. The market is scarce. It is freely offering at prices previously quoted.

Consols 94 1/2 to 94 3/4.

THE HON. CARR. When a public journal essays to give information on a point of interest to the community, care should be taken to give such only as is reliable. Otherwise, it misleads rather than informs the public mind. We have seen statements calculated to mislead the public in regard to the number of hogs likely to be driven over this route to market the present season. We have seen statements calculated to mislead the public in regard to the number of hogs likely to be driven over this route to market the present season.

AMERICAN INGENUITY. MATTER THAT ALMOST THINKS. Among the multitudinous objects in the Patent Office at Washington, and which evince what skill can do, "is an invention that picks up pins from a confused heap, turns them all around with their heads up, and sticks them in papers in regular rows,—another piece of the same kind, which makes a machine for making in tobacco leaves, and turning out the perfect article. One machine cuts cheese; another scours knives and forks; another blacks boots; another rocks the cradle; and seven or eight takes in washing and ironing. Another patent is for a machine that counts the passengers in an omnibus, and takes their fares. Mr. Boyer and J. Hendrick claim a patent for a machine that counts the passengers in an omnibus, and takes their fares.

COVETOUS BOY. Yesterday evening, a boy named William M. about nine years old, and his sister, were walking down Fifth street, near the Railway Depot, to their homes, when a large ferocious dog jumped upon them, biting the little girl on the arm. The boy attempted to drive him away, the dog let go his hold of the little girl and caught the boy. The boy screamed, and drawing a pen-knife from his pocket, cut the dog's throat. The animal soon rolled over on the pavement and died. The children were severely but not dangerously wounded.

Cincinnati Gazette.

ARRIVAL OF THE ILLINOIS.

The steamer Illinois, with the California mails of the first, arrived at New York Monday evening. She brings \$880,000 in specie on freight, and \$300,000 in the hands of her 300 passengers.

Contrary to expectation, the name of John Mitchell, the Irish patriot, was not on her passenger list.

Among her passengers are Gen. Lane, Col. McGraw, special agent of the Post-Office Department; Hon. C. Cushing, Charge des Affaires to Ecuador; A. B. Corwin, late Consul at Panama; Lieut. Scott, U. S. N.; and A. Maguire, bearer of despatches from Peru.

The Panama Star says that the difficulty with the Mexican authorities in regard to their treatment of Capt. B. G. Allen had been satisfactorily arranged.

The St. Lawrence shortly proceeds to Valparaiso. Valparaiso dates are to October 15th. Business was tolerably active in the limited demand for \$50 a \$10. Freight unchanged. The opening of line of steamers to England, via the Straits of Magellan, was in agitation.

The American consul and a number of Valparaiso had chartered the Chilean brig Express to proceed to an unknown island, on which the brig Capt. Sturdy was lost in January last, and bring off the crew, as they are among cannibals.

Dates from Peru are to Oct. 24th. The Brazilian government has sent special ministers to Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador and New Grenada, for the purpose of effecting a treaty to monopolize the trade of the Amazon river. Fisheries of gold on the Amazon continued to excite great interest. A committee had been appointed to report upon 25,000,000 tons Guano, remaining on the Chincha Islands.

WASHINGTON AFFAIRS. The Hon. James L. Orr, John Pettit, Julius Hylier and A. Allison are among the arrivals in the city. Mr. Orr's chance for the Speakership is considered good.

The President and Cabinet attended Julien's concert last night, and the performance was enthusiastically applauded.

ARREST AND RECOVERY OF STOLEN MONEY. New York Nov. 27th. Chancery Justice, a noted thief, was arrested yesterday and \$3,000 of the \$37,000 lately stolen from the Bank of the State of New York, was found in his room. The two persons arrested at Toledo are supposed to be his accomplices.

CHOLERA IN FLORIDA—Improvement in Cotton. CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 25th. A disease resembling cholera, has broken out in Florida; and has thus far proved very fatal.

Cotton is advancing in nearly all the Southern markets.

EMIGRATION STAYED. Our citizens will remember that a few years ago, on each returning fall, the highways leading west and northwest, were thronged with movers leaving their native land, to seek a home in a distant part of the Union, carrying with them the sources of wealth, (money and labor) and making the heart of the patriot sick for the desolation that seemed to await the Old North State. But the tide of emigration is being turned back to our beloved land. A brighter day is dawning; real estate is increasing in value; new sources of wealth are being developed in almost all parts of the State, and many who had left it in despair, are returning to the land that gave them birth. We incidentally heard the other day a remark from a gentleman who resides on one of the leading roads between here and the northwest, that there had passed by his house this fall, upon an average, three returning to one leaving the State. And what caused this gratifying change, but the spirit of internal improvement that has partially roused our people from their lethargy, and the mineral wealth that is daily being developed in almost all parts of our State? And seeing the beneficial results of the Improvements completed and in progress, who among us can be found to clog the enterprise of our people in their further efforts to extend the railroad system? The Southern people are now passing through which the Rail and Plank Roads now pass? Greensboro' Patriot.

PATRICK HENRY. A letter writer in the Memphis Appeal gives the following brief and interesting sketch of Patrick Henry:

His habits of living he was remarkable temperate and frugal. He seldom drank anything but water, and his table was furnished in the most simple manner. His morals were strict. As a husband, a father, a master, he had no superior. He was kind and hospitable to the stranger, and most friendly and accommodating to his neighbors. He was nearly six feet high, square, and well called raw-boned, with a slight stoop of the shoulders; his complexion was dark, sunburnt, and sallow, without any appearance of blood in his cheeks; his countenance grave, thoughtful, and penetrating, and strongly marked with the lineaments of deep reflection; the earnestness of his manner, united with an habitual contraction of his brows, and a stern, steady line of thought with which his face was profusely furrowed gave to his countenance, at some times, the appearance of severity. Henry was gifted with a strong and musical voice, and a most expressive countenance, and he acquired particular skill in the use of them. His style of speaking, to judge from the representations of his hearers, was dignified, more successful than that of his contemporaries. He could be vehement, or insinuating, humorous, and sarcastic by turns, and always with the utmost effect. He was a natural orator, of the highest order, combining imagination, acuteness, dexterity, and ingenuity, with the force, fervor, and extraordinary powers of voice and utterance. As a statesman, his principal merits were sagacity and boldness. His name is brilliantly and lastingly connected with the history of his country's emancipation.

THANKSGIVING IN THE OLDEN TIMES. The following queer paragraph about an old time thanksgiving we take from a report of the county, in New Hampshire, published some years since, by Rev. Grant Powers, A. M., C. H. S., a garrulous, pious, good natured, simple minded country parson. It was a singular state of things when so great a festival as thanksgiving could be deferred on account of a deficiency of molasses.

"Early in the settlement of Coos, it so happened that the annual thanksgiving was passed before intelligence of it arrived there; but soon after, a Dr. White came up to visit his friends at Newbury, and brought with him a proclamation. This proclamation was read publicly on the Sabbath by Mr. Powers, and by him it was proposed that the day should be kept as a thanksgiving, and that the time specified by the governor was passed, and he proposed the next Thursday. Upon this a member arose and gravely proposed that it might be deferred longer—'for,' said he, 'there is not a drop of molasses in the town, and we know how important it is to have molasses for our bread, and we have gone to the mill, and will be back, probably, by the beginning of next week, and they will bring molasses; and it had better be put off till next Thursday.' It was unanimously agreed to; but the molasses not coming it was deferred another week; and finally, thanksgiving was kept without molasses. The day, which is enough to prove a similar case, will nevertheless show us the simplicity and destitution of those days."

POLITICAL FEELING IN SPAIN—INSULT TO THE QUEEN. Private letters received in New York from Madrid to the 19th of October, concur in mentioning that the symptoms of public indignation are becoming more frequent and more energetic. One of the letters speaks of an incident of no ordinary kind, which took place at the opera on the 18th. Her majesty, it appears, arrived according to her usual custom, long after the performance commenced, but the piece was suspended in order to play the "Marcha Real" as the Queen entered her box. The spectators stood up, as usual on similar occasions, but a general cry of "Basta! Basta!" ("Enough! Enough!") broke from the majority of the audience, to the evident mortification of the court and the terror of the "ruling influence" who was, with one of the ministers whom he especially protects, in a box above the general demand of the audience was complied with, and the opera proceeded. This is all the more significant, as considering the parts of the house from which the cry proceeded, the signs of dissatisfaction were manifested by the *clite* of Madrid. This demonstration may very possibly be followed up by other hints expressive of public displeasure or contempt.

At her late residence in Warren County, N. C., on the 18th inst., Mrs. Nancy Bullock, in the 76th year of her age. She has passed away from earth, but long to be remembered. Possessing a strong mind, retentive memory, remarkably cheerful disposition, her company was sought and enjoyed by all. Charitable and kind; the needy were never sent away empty, and she was sure to find shelter under her hospitable roof; but in the sanctuary of home, in the bosom of a large family which she was early left alone to rear and guide, her loss is most deeply felt. The fond, devoted, nursing parent, whose home the mother, less for whom for years she done a mother's part. The many tears around her lifeless body told of the good mistress. Sweet be her rest.

The Raleigh papers will please copy.

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ADDIE.

BY MISS JULIA PLAMBERS. The daughters of my father's house— They were not of this sort— But one of them had loving eyes, And soft and shining hair.

Her cheek was like the pale blush rose, Her smile was like the sun, Her brow, it was the fairest thing You ever looked upon.

She floated like a fairy sylph Along the joyous dance; An angel's soul was on her brow, And light in her glance.

Her foot was like the tiny wing That beats the tiny bird; Her voice was like its carolling, Among the myrtles heard.

I would that you had seen her when, The loveliest of them all, She danced to the happy band, That filled my father's hall.

She was the darling little lamb Our mother most caressed, And I— I loved her as the soul That sorrows in my breast.

She was the jewel in the chain That bound me to this earth; That last sweet memory of the reign Of childhood and of mirth—

The shrine wherein my spirit laid Her frankness and its truth; And never, never, never, never, As I have worshipped her.

But she is sleeping softly now Where white flowers fade and fall; And long green grasses wildly wave Around my father's hall.

Huntsville, Ala., Oct. 20, 1853.

THE DARDANELLES. The old gates of Janus were opened when Russia was at war; and their modern prototypes, the Dardanelles Straits, are opened when a state of war makes treaty stipulations void, and the Porte deems it to